

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XXXVII No. 5572.

號四廿月五年一十百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1881.

日七廿月四年巳辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Cleaver's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ltd., 10, Old Jewry, E.C. HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAKE & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Montmartre, O. HENRIEN & Co., 133, New Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. O. HENRIEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MASON, Messrs A. de Mello & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 17th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT: LONDON, BOULGON, SAN FRANCISCO, MANRILLAS, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, Grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWELIN, Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, £1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

E. R. BELLING, Esq. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. W. C. REYNOLDS, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Continental places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £500,000 Sterling of which is paid up £200,000.

Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000.

Annual Income £200,000.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. LEOPOLD FLEMMING to Sign our Firm at Foochow, per Procuration, from this date.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1881. j610

NOTICE.
MR. HERMANN OTTE has been authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1881. j618

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 27th May, 1881, at Noon, at H. M. Naval Yard,—

SUNDRY CONDEMNED NAVAL, VICTUALLING & MEDICAL STORES,

comprising:—

Old IRON, HOSES, GLASS, CROCKERY, GREY CLOTH, FLANNEL SHIRTS, STOCKINGS, LINUM VITÆ, MEDICAL STORES, IMPLEMENTS, PRESERVES, &c.

TERMS.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my27

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been instructed by the COMMISSARY GENERAL OF ORDNANCE, China, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 30th day of May, 1881, at 11 a.m., at Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East,—

The following

GOVERNMENT STORES:—

BLANKETS, CANVAS, CORRAGE, RUGS, SEAM, CASE and WOODEN IRON, LEATHER, COTTON, LINEN and WOOLLEN ARTICLES, WATERPROOF SHEETS, STEEL, TIMBER, TIN, ZINC, OLD FILES, CARDS, PACKING CASES, EMPTY CEMENT BARRELS, and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All faults and errors of description at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. All Lots to be cleared within 48 hours.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 23, 1881. my30

For Sale.

Ninth Volume of the

"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 5.—Vol. IX.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

A Short Journey in Sz Chuan.

Notices of Eminent Statesmen of the Present Dynasty.

The Principle of Nature.

The History of Shik King.

Canons Superstitious about Infants.

Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—

Dr. Hance's Botanical Notices.

Botanical Notes.

"Pines" Numerals.

The Feast of Lanterns at Peking.

Sinology and Chinese History.

The Chinese Character "Seven."

Catholic Missionaries in the East.

A Chinese Ode Paraphrased.

Flogging of Criminals.

A German Dictionary.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, May 21, 1881.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE,

No. 4, Graham Street.

Hongkong, May 18, 1881. my29

ZOEDONE

MAY be Had at All the EUROPEAN STORES, and at the NAM HING LOONG, and TY SING Native Stores.

Price,\$2.25 per dozen Pints.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON, Agent for Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. j610

FOR SALE.

GENUINE PORT WINE.

M. DE SOUZA GUERRE's well-known B. E. A. N. D. S.

Black Label with 3 grapes @ \$18 per case of 1 dozen Quarts.

White Label with 2 grapes @ \$18 per case of 1 dozen Quarts.

Apply to J. V. JORGE, at Messrs RUSSELL & Co.'s, Hongkong, May 5, 1881. j61

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts,\$18 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints,\$17 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

LETTER WRITERS.

CHAP NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

Froude's "English in Ireland."

Mullhall's "Progress of the World."

Ainsley's "New Marine and Engineering Guides."

Allen's "Engineer's Guide."

Burgess's "Engineer's Guide."

Ross's "Corea."

Keith Johnston's "Map of World," on roller.

New MENU and NAME CARDS.

New SCRAP BOOKS.

NEW PHOTO ALBUMS.

NEW GOODS in PLUSH: LADIES' BAGS, WAIST BELTS, PHOTO ALBUMS, BOTTLED CASES, JEWEL CASES, PERFUME CASES, &c., &c.

CIGARETTE MACHINES.

The NEW WHITEHALL STATIONERY.

Royal Ulster Linen NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

Hongkong, May 7, 1881.

For Sale.

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.—

THE desirable BUNGALOW, known as "Crownest," at VICTORIA GAP, on Farm Lot 67.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881.

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 2, Old Bailey Street.—And, No. 3, Seymour Terrace.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1881.

GO DOWNS TO LET.

PRAYA EAST AND WANCHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1881.

To Let.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 38, CAINE ROAD; Possession from 1st April.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1881.

Intimations.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the

NAVAL YARD up to TUESDAY, the 31st, at Noon, instead of 21st Instant, as previously notified, for the CONSTRUCTION of a TANK and FILTER at the ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

WILLIAM HYNES, For Naval Storekeeper.

Hongkong Yard, 16th May, 1881. my31

SEALD TENDERS will be Received

by the Undersigned on or before Noon of FRIDAY, the 3rd Proximo, for the LAYING of NEW MARBLE TILING or GROUND FLOOR VERANDAH of the Royal Naval Hospital, according to Plan and Specifications, which can be seen at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.

WILLIAM HYNES, For Naval Storekeeper.

Hongkong Yard, 16th May, 1881. my31

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1880.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December 1880, in order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 1st June next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 19, 1881. j62

THE "FAR EAST."

THE ISSUE OF 1878 WANTED.

Apply at this Office.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to an Advertisement containing a "Medical Man for a Coast Port," it is hereby intimated that the said Advertiser is in no way authorized to speak on behalf of any of the Community, and as a fact has no influence whatever over any of the Medical Practise at the said Port beyond that comprehended in his own immediate and personal requirements: Further, that a Medical Man who, in response to a similar advertisement from the same individual, came to the port, left immediately, on discovering how matters really stood.

Takow (Formosa), May 16, 1881. my27

WANTED by the Undersigned, an EN- GAGEMENT either as CLERK or ASSISTANT in a Store, having been employed in it for a considerable time, in the Drapery Business, and would have no objection to leave the Colony. Good References. Salary not so much an object as a good and immediate situation.

ANTONIO GERMANO MARQUES, JR.

Care of "THE CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. my27

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COM- PANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of the SCRIP CERTIFICATES for TWO SHARES in the above Com- pany, numbered respectively 880 and 992, the former registered in the name of CHAN SOON GHEE, and the latter in that of WOO LAI TUNG, both of Hongkong, are hereby notified that the said SHARES have been SOLD by the Court of Directors, in accordance with the Provisions of the Deed of Settlement, and the proceeds are held by the Company until satisfactory Proof is furnished of the title and title of any Claimant thereto.

Any Person or Persons claiming to be so entitled are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, on or before 31st May next.

HERBERT S. MORRIS, Secretary.

Shanghai, April 30, 1881. my29

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will be absent at SHANGHAI until July 1st, when he will return to HONGKONG and remain permanently.

Hongkong, May 9, 1881.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS: DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—

Best known remedy for Nervousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements; extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—

Only reliable Remedy for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Depression, Lassitude, Pimples, Impure Blood, premature Decline, &c., thoroughly re-establishes general bodily health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—

Prepared on a new principle whereby all possible risk is entirely prevented. Avoid Phosphorus Pills, Lozenges, &c., as they frequently contain Solid Potatoes of Phos- phorus, which accumulate in the system, producing Necrosis and other serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—

Beware of worthless Imitations. Being prepared from *Ureolite* Formulae they are absolutely reliable and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—

Sold by all Chemists throughout the globe.

Refuse Unreliable substitutes.

Agents:—WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dis- pensary.

WATSON, CLAY & Co., Shang- hai Pharmacy.

21my61

21no61

ENTERICON

ENTERICON gives immediate Relief to Indigestion, Loss of Spirit, Wind in the Stomach, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, &c.

ENTERICON gives Speedy Relief and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Spasmodic, Watery Discharge, &c.

ENTERICON is the only infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Pimples, Mental Depression, &c.

ENTERICON is warranted not to con- tain in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Stramonium, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Drug- gists throughout the Civilized World.

Sold in China by—

WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary.

WATSON, CLAY & Co., Shanghai.

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21no61

Intimations.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE Yearly General MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Club will take place at the CLUB HOUSE on TUES- DAY, the 31st Instant, at 5.30 p.m.

B. M. BLENNERHASSETT, Hon. Sec. V.R.C.

Hongkong, May 17, 1881. my31

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA- TION.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agree

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

The German gunboat *Ilia* and the Chinese gunboat *Chen To*, left the harbour this morning in search of the pirates who boarded the German barque *Ocedor* some time ago. They are expected to return to-night.

As a strange rumour was in circulation among the Chinese yesterday, to the effect that the direct Calcutta steamer *Suez* had met with an accident, we may state that a telegram has been received here announcing that the steamer arrived at Singapore yesterday, her due date.

We learn that the steamer *Glencoe* has been filled up with new Teas at Hankow at the handsome freight of £6, which would give a total of between £24,000 and £25,000. This figure is slightly less than that of last year. The *Glencoe* was expected to pass Woosung to-morrow morning.

A sad and sudden death occurred this morning in the demise of a well-known and popular resident, Mr. T. Warton Moore, store keeper and cashier, Naval Hospital. He had been in his usual state of health up to this morning, and up to the time of his death he was apparently in good health. He had complained of a burning sensation about the region of his heart, early in the morning after breakfast; but was quite lively and happy again and was talking to his wife and the children, when a spasm seized him, and he fell to the floor, expiring shortly afterwards. Medical aid was sent for immediately on the attack being observed, but he never recovered consciousness. Mr. Moore was a man in the prime of life and of robust and healthy appearance. The information of his death, which spread with the proverbial rapidity of bad news, came with a great shock to those who had seen him yesterday, and even this morning, in his usual health and good spirits. Deceased leaves a widow and five children all of them quite young, and to these the sympathy of the public will be sincerely extended. The funeral, we understand, takes place to-morrow afternoon.

Our morning contemporary states that "information has been received that the Hon. W. H. Marsh, Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, has successfully completed his report on the accounts of Cyprus, and received the well-earned reward of O.M.G." We have already expressed the general opinion that such would be the result of Mr. Marsh's mission to Cyprus; and the unanimous feeling will be that this honest, straightforward and experienced officer has but obtained what he thoroughly deserved. The manner in which Mr. Marsh endeavoured to maintain his independence in Hongkong, when serving here, does not appear to have in any way affected his prospects for the future; and this ought to be an encouragement to all public servants who seek to serve the Government with honesty of purpose, relying alone upon their merits and integrity.

The Queen's birthday has been observed to-day locally by all good subjects of Her Majesty. The Banks, the Courts, and public offices have held holiday and little business has been done. A large number of the vessels in harbour have been gay with bunting, and the Royal Standard has been flown at Government House, at the Headquarters, and on board the *Victor Emanuel* and the *Mercator*. Conspicuous amongst these vessels which had no show of bunting expressive of loyalty was, strangely enough, the P. & O. steamer *Nizam*. At 7 o'clock in the morning, the interesting and pretty ceremony of trooping the colours was performed on the Parade Ground by the 27th Inniskillings. At noon the salutes usual on Her Majesty's birthday were fired, and every public and private honour paid to the Sovereign's natal day. To-night a Dinner and Reception take place at Government House. It will be remembered that last year Prince Heinrich was here and assumed, jointly with H. E. the Governor, the position of host for the evening. This year there will be no extra attraction at Government House.

At the trooping of the colours, which was witnessed by a large number of spectators, including a few ladies, H. E. the Governor was present. Captain Stainforth took command of the parade during the ceremony, on the completion of which the colours took up their position in the centre of the line. Col. Geddes, the Officer in command of the Garrison, then took command of the battalion, and the Royal salute was given, and a *feu de joie* fired under his orders. The battalion then formed up into quarter distance column on the right company, and wheeled at the double on the saluting base. They then marched past in open column, and the marching may be described as remarkably good.

Various excursions, semi-public and private picnic trips, have been held to-day, conspicuous amongst which is that of the Victoria Lodge, I.O.G.T., and the Temperance Society, to Stanley. Over 150 have taken part in this outing, and they will wind up their mild dissipation by a Tea-party and Concert in the Temperance Hall. The weather, although pretty warm, has not been so oppressively hot as during the past few days, a delightful breeze making out-door enjoyments a positive luxury; and all who have been able to get away have therefore had one of those periods of pleasure and relaxation, of which the average foreigner in this climate has perhaps too few.

Queen Victoria was born at Kensington

Palace, May 24, 1819, and this completes her 62nd year to-day. She ascended the throne on June 20, 1837, was proclaimed June 21, same year, and crowned at Westminster June 28, 1838. Her Majesty was married at St. James' Palace, February 10, 1840. Prince Consort died December 14, 1861. "In Queen Victoria," writes Macaulay, "her subjects have found a wise, gentle, happier Elizabeth." The following passage, from the pen of an eminent public writer, may appropriately be introduced here as a fair and due tribute to the Sovereign whom we all delight to honour, and from whom our city takes its name:—

No former monarch has so thoroughly comprehended the great truth, that the powers of the crown are held in trust for the people, and are the means, and not the end of government. This enlightened policy has entitled her to the glorious distinction of having been the most constitutional monarch this country has ever seen. Not less important and beneficial has been the example set by her Majesty and her late Consort in the practice of every domestic virtue. Their stainless lives, their unobtrusive piety, and their endeavours to educate the royal children so as to be a pattern to every other family in the kingdom, have borne rich fruit in the stability of the throne, and have obtained for the royal family of England the respect and admiration of the civilised world. The progress made by the nation in the various elements of civilisation, especially in that of material prosperity, has been unparalleled; and perhaps during no reign has a greater measure of political contentment been enjoyed.

The *Shanghai Daily News* has been misinformed as to the movements in the German Consulate at Hongkong and Canton. We are glad to state that Consul Travers has no intention of going home at present, and we say so because we believe that Mr. Travers will yet be of much service in the settlement of many questions still undecided in regard to Foreign trade in Kwangtung Province. Probably the report originated from the fact that Mr. Kompermann (who acts as Consul here when Mr. Travers is absent) has applied for leave of absence to proceed home at an early date.

REFERRING to the Convention between Germany and China of which some exaggerated notions have recently been formed, the *North-China Daily News* has the following paragraph. We have made a few comments on the subject elsewhere. Our Northern contemporary says:—

We have good reason to believe that the concessions enumerated by the *L. & C. Express* as having been made by the Chinese in the treaty with Germany are considerably exaggerated. We imagine the accuracy of those referring to the opening of new ports and rivers; the lighting of the coast of China and the removal of obstructions to navigation; the reduction of the export duty on Chinese coal, and the question of the improvement of the coasts. We also hear that the discussion of the questions of the Mixed Court and *Lehn* is postponed till "a more convenient season."

THE *Amoy Gazette* learns that a Chinese woman living at Sian-lai-paok-nam, Amoy, gave birth to 3 children, all girls. The first one was born on Monday last 16th; the second one was born at 1 a.m. on Tuesday 17th; and the third at 10 a.m. of the same day. All doing well.

WE (*N. C. Daily News*) understand that Admiral Duperre, Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Division in China and Japan Seas, is likely to remain at Yokohama until the end of June, when he will leave for Hakodadi, at which port he intends to spend the month of July.

THE following paragraph from the *Nagasaki Express*, May 14, may be of interest to Hongkong people, in view of the fact that the gentleman mentioned is shortly to take up his residence amongst us:—

The identity of the person endowed with house-breaking propensities in the settlement has luckily been traced before he had had sufficient time to have become dangerously proficient or very highly unobdained by unlimited success in the prosecution of his adopted profession. John Davis, an old resident, who has lately been without any visible means of subsistence, was caught in the act of attempting to obtain an entrance into the small store attached to the "Germania," No. 41, Sagaramatsu, by means of a false key, on the night of Friday last, the 6th instant, and suspicion naturally points to the culprit in this case for a solution of the mystery surrounding several visits lately made in the settlement during the dark hours, but of which, however, no positive proof of guilt has been brought home. The charge was heard at H.B.M.'s Consulate, before J. Troup, Esq., Judge, on Monday last: J. M. Umland, one of the proprietors of the property in question, prosecuting. Witnesses were heard at considerable length, and evidence was adduced to prove the facts of the case and the identity of the prisoner to the entire satisfaction of the Court. Prisoner's efforts to shape the key to fit the lock, and to obtain a false key, were exposed by the inmates of the adjoining house before he had succeeded in his work. The Court considered the offence clearly proved, and as prisoner failed to obtain security for his future good behaviour, he was sentenced to be deported to Hongkong.

UNDER the heading "A Great Want," "Paterfamilias" writes, May 17th, as follows to a Shanghai contemporary:—

Will you kindly allow me a little space to direct the attention of the community to a very great deficiency in the Settlement—the want of a good English school? Indeed, our Model Settlement is perfect in every thing else, and it is certainly much to be deplored that as yet no man of sufficient influence has come forward to supply this great deficiency, although the attention of the public has been drawn to the subject now and then through your medium. Shanghai is not now what it was some fifteen years ago; the very sight of the number of boys in the Public Garden on an afternoon will suffice to make one feel horrified to think that there is no proper school here. Many gentlemen from abroad make their residence here for years, and many with families establish themselves for good, and it is a very inconvenient thing to send their growing-up boys and girls home for their education. The parents do not mind incurring the expense

although they may feel keenly the absence of their children, but the strained circumstances and those who earn just enough to live comfortably, cannot afford to send away their children. I think it is the duty of the Municipal Council to redress this grievance, and by so doing they will further the interests and increase the comfort of the Ratepayers better than they can by paying such an enormous amount for the Town Band. I am confident if some of our public-spirited men would only take up the subject, they would successfully bring it to a most agreeable result, and earn the gratitude of many families who are suffering excessively on this account. I believe a school could best be managed on the principles of the Government School in Hongkong so far as the European boys are concerned, and the admittance or the exclusion of Chinese might be left to the discretion of the Committee, and I feel convinced if the Municipal Council would take the matter in hand and commence by subscribing a round sum, many of the Ratepayers here will show their liberality and sympathy by coming forward to offer their aid.

AFFAIRS in Corea are looking very gloomy just at present, and trouble is looming in the distance. A short time since we reverted to the fact of much discontent existing among a certain faction in consequence of the government allowing foreigners to reside in the country. The discontent has been fomented by a number of agitators until it has assumed serious proportions. Thousands of men of all grades and ages have joined the ranks of the rabble and are causing much confusion and disorder throughout the country. The king, and his advisers appear to be paralyzed with fear, and are entirely powerless. Ritonin, the greatest advocate in Corea for the introduction of civilization, has been assassinated; and another person of rank and influence, holding the same political creed as Ritonin, has been put to death by poison. The people are in the greatest state of alarm, not knowing when or where these ruthless murders will stop. It is also said that the Korean government have sent a messenger to Tokio to request the assistance of the Japanese in quelling the disturbance. *Japan Gazette*.

THE relations between Japan and China at the present time, says the *Japan Gazette*, more critical than they were even during the expedition to Formosa. China is taking a decided stand for what she is pleased to consider her rights. A very little more strain will bring about the breaking of the link, and the arbitrament of the sword will then be resorted to to settle the differences between the two Empires.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HAILGONG CASE.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR,—I have just finished reading the finding of the Court in the above case, and I do not hesitate to say that, from the circumstances detailed in your issue, the judgment seems to me as arbitrary as it is inequitable—more especially when we consider so well for the sake of justice that some judgment should be made of the case. I think, sanction one of the harshest findings ever given in the Marine Court.

The gentleman who formed the Court would do well before sitting in another case to consider what the loss of six months in judgment on the part of the plaintiff would mean, and how seriously a judgment such as this affects a Captain's professional character throughout life. If every error in judgment were met with similar severity, how few old Captains there would be to sit in judgment on brother officers. I would also hear that the discussion of the questions of the Mixed Court and *Lehn* is postponed till "a more convenient season."

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The identity of the person endowed with house-breaking propensities in the settlement has luckily been traced before he had had sufficient time to have become dangerously proficient or very highly unobdained by unlimited success in the prosecution of his adopted profession. John Davis, an old resident, who has lately been without any visible means of subsistence, was caught in the act of attempting to obtain an entrance into the small store attached to the "Germania," No. 41, Sagaramatsu, by means of a false key, on the night of Friday last, the 6th instant, and suspicion naturally points to the culprit in this case for a solution of the mystery surrounding several visits lately made in the settlement during the dark hours, but of which, however, no positive proof of guilt has been brought home. The charge was heard at H.B.M.'s Consulate, before J. Troup, Esq., Judge, on Monday last: J. M. Umland, one of the proprietors of the property in question, prosecuting. Witnesses were heard at considerable length, and evidence was adduced to prove the facts of the case and the identity of the prisoner to the entire satisfaction of the Court. Prisoner's efforts to shape the key to fit the lock, and to obtain a false key, were exposed by the inmates of the adjoining house before he had succeeded in his work. The Court considered the offence clearly proved, and as prisoner failed to obtain security for his future good behaviour, he was sentenced to be deported to Hongkong.

UNDER the heading "A Great Want," "Paterfamilias" writes, May 17th, as follows to a Shanghai contemporary:—

Will you kindly allow me a little space to direct the attention of the community to a very great deficiency in the Settlement—the want of a good English school? Indeed, our Model Settlement is perfect in every thing else, and it is certainly much to be deplored that as yet no man of sufficient influence has come forward to supply this great deficiency, although the attention of the public has been drawn to the subject now and then through your medium. Shanghai is not now what it was some fifteen years ago; the very sight of the number of boys in the Public Garden on an afternoon will suffice to make one feel horrified to think that there is no proper school here. Many gentlemen from abroad make their residence here for years, and many with families establish themselves for good, and it is a very inconvenient thing to send their growing-up boys and girls home for their education. The parents do not mind incurring the expense

although they may feel keenly the absence of their children, but the strained circumstances and those who earn just enough to live comfortably, cannot afford to send away their children. I think it is the duty of the Municipal Council to redress this grievance, and by so doing they will further the interests and increase the comfort of the Ratepayers better than they can by paying such an enormous amount for the Town Band. I am confident if some of our public-spirited men would only take up the subject, they would successfully bring it to a most agreeable result, and earn the gratitude of many families who are suffering excessively on this account. I believe a school could best be managed on the principles of the Government School in Hongkong so far as the European boys are concerned, and the admittance or the exclusion of Chinese might be left to the discretion of the Committee, and I feel convinced if the Municipal Council would take the matter in hand and commence by subscribing a round sum, many of the Ratepayers here will show their liberality and sympathy by coming forward to offer their aid.

AFFAIRS in Corea are looking very gloomy just at present, and trouble is looming in the distance. A short time since we reverted to the fact of much discontent existing among a certain faction in consequence of the government allowing foreigners to reside in the country. The discontent has been fomented by a number of agitators until it has assumed serious proportions. Thousands of men of all grades and ages have joined the ranks of the rabble and are causing much confusion and disorder throughout the country. The king, and his advisers appear to be paralyzed with fear, and are entirely powerless. Ritonin, the greatest advocate in Corea for the introduction of civilization, has been assassinated; and another person of rank and influence, holding the same political creed as Ritonin, has been put to death by poison. The people are in the greatest state of alarm, not knowing when or where these ruthless murders will stop. It is also said that the Korean government have sent a messenger to Tokio to request the assistance of the Japanese in quelling the disturbance. *Japan Gazette*.

We understand that Lieut. Mannichs, who arrived from San Francisco on Wednesday afternoon (8th), comes to fulfil a three years' engagement in the service of the Chinese Government, under H. E. Li Hung-chang. O.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Kianglo*, Captain Morris, which arrived yesterday (15th) from Hankow, reports that when she left on the 12th inst., the S. S. *Ferona* and *Sikh* had arrived. The *Petersburg* arrived at Kianglo on the morning of the 13th. The next morning the *Kianglo* met the S. S. *Glennville* en route to between Wuhu and Chinkiang. The *Glennville* was at the last-named port on Saturday evening. The S. S. *Breconshire* has arrived at Woosung. It is thought at Hankow that the tea-market will probably open to-morrow (18th), and in this case the *Glennville* will carry tea for London at the end of the week. The S. S. *Norfolk*, Captain O'Sullivan, is expected to proceed to Hankow during the present week to load tea for London.

A rumour was current in the Settlement on the 16th inst. to the effect that the S. S. *Fatchoo* had been sold to a Chinese firm, and it was also said that she was likely to ply between Shanghai and Woosung for the transport of passengers and cargo.

Residents in China may often have seen Chinese flicking cotton to make quilts for beds, and noticed the bow the operator uses. In looking over an old book dated 1845, we came across an engraving of the process of making quilts. In the picture, a man is represented with a table with some loose fur which he is manipulating with a similar implement and in the same way that the Chinese tease cotton for their quilts. It would be an interesting study to ascertain whether foreign designers or Chinese first made use of the process.

Our Tientsin correspondent writes:—That a loan of Tls. 4,000,000 is settled to pay of Tso's veterans who will again seek the ploughshare. Another loan is to be negotiated in England to settle the demands of the British Government. In the picture, a man is represented with a table with some loose fur which he is manipulating with a similar implement and in the same way that the Chinese tease cotton for their quilts. It would be an interesting study to ascertain whether foreign designers or Chinese first made use of the process.

THE HAILGONG CASE.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

SIR,—I have just finished reading the finding of the Court in the above case, and I do not hesitate to say that, from the circumstances detailed in your issue, the judgment seems to me as arbitrary as it is inequitable—more especially when we consider so well for the sake of justice that some judgment should be made of the case. I think, sanction one of the harshest findings ever given in the Marine Court.

The gentleman who formed the Court would do well before sitting in another case to consider what the loss of six months in judgment on the part of the plaintiff would mean, and how seriously a judgment such as this affects a Captain's professional character throughout life. If every error in judgment were met with similar severity, how few old Captains there would be to sit in judgment on brother officers. I would also hear that the discussion of the questions of the Mixed Court and *Lehn* is postponed till "a more convenient season."

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fancies of quidnuncs, but it does not seem like it. A suit has been filed in H. B. M.'s Supreme Court by the China Merchants' S. N. Company, who claim about Tls. 200,000 for the sinking of the steamer *Hochu* by H. B. M.'s *Lapwing*. Mr. W. V. Drummond is counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. A. Myburgh, Crown Advocate, will defend the suit on behalf of the British Government.

THE arrival of General Tso Tsung-tang in Peking appears to have been the signal for another tirade against foreigners, which culminated in a little disturbance in the capital about two weeks ago, which at one time threatened to assume serious proportions. The facts have doubtless already reached you. (We published them a week ago.) The prompt action of the Government restored order, and administered a deserved punishment to some of the ringleaders in the riot. But the rumour, once about, have extended far and wide in all directions, causing not a little excitement in the minds of the country people. It is believed by many that the recall of H. E. Tso from his successes on the frontier was for the special purpose of expelling the intruders from beyond the seas. He is said to have dropped the remark that the representatives of foreign Governments were treated with too great consideration; that they should be compelled to visit the Yamen in carts, and not allowed to go in chairs. This was a good-humoured remark, and they have not failed to use it.

In regard to the object of the Government in recalling General Tso, the opinions of those best informed differ. It has been suggested that the policy of the central Government is to call in all the most influential of its public servants, who are feared for the power and influence they exercise; and while availing of their wisdom in the management of affairs and adding to their honorary dignity, at the same time to decrease their actual influence and render them powerless for evil. Hence a fear is entertained that H. E. Li may not long be left in the place he so well fills at the present time.

The adverse feelings and the animosities of General Tso against foreigners are well known. These, together with his frequent censures of the Government, have given rise to the opinion that he has been invited to the capital that an opportunity may be given him to display his talent and skill in dealing with those he has so often and so bitterly denounced. The difficult questions constantly arising out of the relation of China to foreign Powers; the real object being to teach him a lesson by the new experiences he will gain of the impossibility of doing that which he would like to do all like to do. If this be so, he will doubtless seek more congenial labours where he is under less constraint at the earliest possible moment.

Although the Peking rumours have affected the equilibrium of some minds among the people, yet all is quiet, and the streets will not need any unusual police force to keep order. His Excellency Li Hung-chang has not yet returned from the capital, but he is expected daily.

After all, these are mere conjectures; nothing is known. While it is known that the Palace is full of intrigues, it is equally true that coming events cast no shadows before.

Rain has fallen extensively in the province, and in such quantities as to sensibly affect the streams and enable the farmers to put in the spring crops. All are happy and busy, and the apprehension of distress is removed. Occasional showers will ensure a fine crop. *North-China Daily News*.

A report arrived last night that the Russian Treaty was ratified, and Li Hung-chang therefore is expected to-day instead of on the 15th inst. to return to Peking, because a few days ago an edict appeared ordering all military men of fame to hold themselves in readiness to be called upon; this is probably in regard to Japan affairs.

Mourning for the Eastern Empress is not to take effect till the 15th of the present month, and the Emperor's recovery from small-pox.

The Railroad question is postponed till Tuesday afternoon, when the Mitsui Bishi Co.'s barque *Taihei-Maru* was taken in on the same tide, and came out again yesterday afternoon.

The tower of the French Cathedral, which is to be reduced to the same height as the wall of the Forbidden City, or Emperor's Palace; this difficulty was arranged by Li and Tso.

Tso has declared at a meeting held by the various Ministers that he heard that the Emperor was ill, and that he, Tso, was anti-foreign; he begged them not to believe those reports. Li and Tso, during Li's stay at Peking, have become great friends.

The loan arranged between the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Hoo Tsotai is at the rate of 9 1/2 per cent. per month per 1,000 taels; on the same security as the former ones. *Shanghai Mercury*.

H. E. Li Hung-chang arrived yesterday from Peking, and there is no news of importance, as everything is pending owing to the return of the Emperor.

Japan Brick Tea.—This question has been decided, according to today's report among the Chinese, by Li Hung-chang, in the sense that Mr. Dering and the Customs Tsoai are wrong, and that the officer of the Japan station is right, the Brick Tea being Hankow, and not Japan Brick Tea, and therefore to be treated the same as Chinese Tea. It now depends upon whether the importer will be satisfied with this decision.

The list is as follows:—1st. That since 1877 Japan Brick Tea has been imported by foreigners from Japan, and passed and sold as such in Mongolia and Kalgan to the serious embarrassment of the Chinese Tea Guild; the Tea from Japan at first was Green Tea, and only used in certain parts of Mongolia, which they did not mind, but since 1878 small quantities of Black Tea have also been imported, and found a demand and ready sale, and were always saleable in Kalgan at Tls. 8 per basket. This same Japan Black Tea cost laid down there about Tls. 5 per basket, full of half duty, i.e. 0.254, instead of as per Mr. Dering's statement Tls. 2.37 per basket being payable on it; so it has become a very serious question this same Japan Brick Tea business, as it is cheaper, less duty payable, and can be forwarded to any part of Mongolia and sold there, and is therefore a great barrier to this Tea Guild, and his Chinese favourite scheme of monopolizing the Overland Tea Trade.

All other duties while under transit to its destination, as per that certificate.—*Ibid.* (In reference to "Visitors") Letter from F. Chow, we beg to say that our correspondent did not say that Mr. Dering was an examiner; he said that Mr. Dering, the examiner, and the agent, went to see the Tea. Our correspondent mentioned the names of the examiner and agent, but we left them out. The importer was not a Russian.—*En. S. M.*

NEWSPAPERS. 9th May. All goes on quietly here, and I have not any particular news to send you. The soldiers are still in force in their winter quarters, but we hear that many thousands have been removed from the station at the Great Wall. I regret to state that Mr. C. F. R. Allen, H. B. M.'s Consul here, is expected to leave shortly for Ningpo. His departure will be a great loss to the port, as he is in every way one of the best Consular representatives we have ever had here. We hope his successor will act as satisfactorily as he has done.

JAPAN. YOKOHAMA. (Herald.)

The U. S. S. *Alert* seems unfortunate in her weather out here. Some few weeks ago she experienced very bad weather, when en route from Amoy to Nagasaki, and sustained considerable damage, and now a similar occurrence has again happened. The *Alert* left here on the morning of the 16th April, bound on a surveying cruise to the Bonin Islands, &c. Towards the evening of that day the weather began to change, and by 10 p.m. there were signs of an approaching typhoon. On Sunday, the 17th, it was blowing a gale by S.E. Shortly afterwards the ship was hoisted to, and by noon the full strength of the typhoon was upon them, the wind blowing with hurricane violence and a tremendous sea running the ship rolling and pitching very heavily. This continued, but without any accident, throughout the afternoon until, at 4 p.m., the ship was struck by a tremendous sea, which carried away her head booms, bob-stay, &c., and filled the decks with sea water. The ship was then forced to stop, and the crew were obliged to hold on until a line was slipped round him, and he was hauled on board again, uninjured. Had it been night time the man would probably have been lost. At 8 p.m. the ship proceeded on her way, and reached Port Lloyd on the 19th April.

Our tea-season is very late this year. Even the few garden-mustars were much later than usual, and it was only on the 3rd inst. that the arrivals of new leaf began to come in in any quantity, and these were at once picked at \$2 to \$2.50 per picul. Since then further and large supplies have come forward, and the competition to secure them has become more keen, and prices—at the close of the week—are certainly higher by nearly \$2 per picul. There is, however, we are glad to say, a marked improvement in the quality of the tea, in consequence of these Teas, and it is apparent that much more care has been bestowed upon their preparation than upon the first arrivals of the last two or three seasons. Further considerable supplies may be expected at any moment, but the gradually gale of wind now blowing will delay the small coasting steamers, which convey the tea to Yokohama, whilst the wet weather of the last week must also exercise a retarding influence. Should the tea arrive here in time the *Belle* is expected to take about 800 or 1,000 tons.

SHANGHAI. (Herald.)

We understand that a party of officers connected with the United States Hydrographic Survey Department have arrived in Japan for the purpose of determining the latitude and longitude of certain places in the East, hitherto not accurately known. Observations will be taken simultaneously at Nagasaki and Yokohama during the ensuing week should the weather continue favourable.

The S. S. *Russia* came out of Dock on Tuesday afternoon, when the Mitsui Bishi Co.'s barque *Taihei-Maru* was taken in on the same tide, and came out again yesterday afternoon.

The library and furniture of the Nagasaki Club were duly disposed of by public auction on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

"Cheap Jack's" existence on the Bund has very rightly been of short duration—just long enough for its over-enterprising native proprietor, Mr. Choshiro, to be officially informed of the fact that he was to be removed from the Bund, and that he was to be removed from the Bund, and that he was to be removed from the Bund.

A large party of Korean nobles and officials of various ranks, numbering about sixty in all, arrived here a few days ago in a Japanese steamer, and after a short stay proceeded North. Their visit to this country is believed to be for the purpose of acquiring general information respecting the outside world, which knowledge, upon their return, is to be laid before their Government, by whose instructions they have undertaken their present journey.

Some idea of the enormous quantity of rain which fell here last week may be gained from the circumstance that the gauge recorded 7.62 inches for the four days. This is, we believe, unprecedented since accurate observations have been taken here, and some years past. A very great deal of water must have come down the Kura-gawa, as we notice that considerable stretches of the bank have fallen in, and one of the bridges has been partially swept away.

COREA. (Translated from the *Hochi Shinbun*.)

The latest accounts from Corea all testify to considerable perturbation in that country. One says that the people in the provinces have formed a party to permit in upholding national autonomy, but many numbers are preparing to flock to the capital to urge the necessity of this. Another account says that Le Tojin, the leader of the progressive party, has been assassinated, and that Li-sukio, a prominent member of the same party, has been imprisoned. A third says that the anti-foreign party was the other combinations have been formed, the struggle between them is very fierce.

At London.—Steamers via Swan Canal.

Enphraites. Jason. Glenlyne. Merganser. Bothwell Castle.

At Liverpool.

Glysea (s.) Nestor (s.)

At Cardiff.

At Newport.

At G'way & L'don.

At Liverpool.

At London.

and the King is unable to repress it. In the multiplicity of rumours which are current it is difficult to ascertain the exact truth with regard to the situation, but there can be no doubt that Corea is much agitated, as a result of the proposal to throw her open to foreign intercourse, and it reminds us very forcibly of the condition of our own country some 20 years ago, when the American squadron came to Yedo and demanded the opening of the port for trade. In the result we were compelled to sign a treaty conceding the demand; notwithstanding the outcry there was throughout the country for the expulsion of the foreigners, who took advantage of our helplessness to promote their own interests. When we think of this we feel our blood rising. The reaction of foreigners then was precisely akin to that of stealing the property of others after setting fire to their houses. And if the wicked foreigners will only take the trouble to think of their moral principles, they will probably think as we do. Our country has been the first to hold intercourse with Corea, but not for the purposes of aggression—simply to promote the benefit of commerce by uniting ourselves with her as closely as one wheel of a carriage is to another. Should it be, however, that our intercourse with Corea proves the cause of the perturbation in that country, and her tranquillity is endangered thereby, we must "endeavour to mitigate her woes." But though we are actuated by a feeling of friendship towards her, we must not interfere with her affairs without good ground, and if we attempt it we shall only evoke suspicion and hatred, besides failing in our object and involving our own country in trouble. We must, therefore,

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries* on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous *Notes* or *Queries*), as are also queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the *Queries* proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Traveller's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extensive degree of which useful serial work or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, has led to the accumulation of important data of information, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now sedulously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freedom of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-master of the eleventh century, Su Fung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature in the *Review*, it is carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may excite a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—worked by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondence, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and are found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with it we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DUNCAN, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats

Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-fo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50
Three Coolies, ... 1.20
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (LEVEL OF UMBRELLA PEAK).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60
Three Coolies, ... 0.50
Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-fo-lum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cts.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie.
(12 hours) Gap, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts.
Half day, ... 35 cts.
Day, ... 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 5 or 900
pikuls, per Day, ... \$5.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 5 or 900
pikuls, per Load, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pikuls, per Day, ... 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pikuls, per Load, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800
pikuls, per Day, ... 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800
pikuls, per Load, ... 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800
pikuls, Half Day, ... 60

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
Half Day, ... 50
After 5 P.M., ... 10 cts extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

PERMIT COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 30 cts.
Half Day, ... 20
Three Hours, ... 15
One Hour, ... 10
Half Hour, ... 5

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Newspapers, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double table, &c., as the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. This charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—

Letters, 10 cents each.

Post Cards, 10 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents each.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redressed correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—

Letters, 10 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents each.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books & Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Books & Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, &c.

Letters, 30 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents each.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books & Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Books & Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

A small extra charge made on delivery.

There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Not sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 10 cents.

Between any of the above and other ports, 10 cents.

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Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 15 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates. Registered parcels may be sent by special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LIQUOR, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive Substances, Matches, Indigo, Pyrotechnics, Live Meat, Fish, Game, Eggs, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case of non-correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of valuable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, 4 lbs.

Patterns to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, 4 lbs., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred while the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filed up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange.

4. The order, once issued, is returned to the sender, and it is on the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send such applications in time, as the Money Order Office at some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the order arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.—

Up to £2, ... 18 cents.

" £2 to £5, ... 25

" £5 to £10, ... 32

" £10 to £25, ... 40

" £25 to £50, ... 48

" £50 to £100, ... 56

" £100 to £250, ... 64

" £250 to £500, ... 72

" £500 to £1,000, ... 80

" £1,000 to £2,500, ... 88

" £2,500 to £5,000, ... 96

" £5,000 to £10,000, ... 104

" £10,000 to £25,000, ... 112

" £25,000 to £50,000, ... 120

" £50,000 to £100,000, ... 128

" £100,000 to £250,000, ... 136

" £250,000 to £500,000, ... 144

" £500,000 to £1,000,000, ... 152

" £1,000,000 to £2,500,000, ... 160

" £2,500,000 to £5,000,000, ... 168

" £5,000,000 to £10,000,000, ... 176

" £10,000,000 to £25,000,000, ... 184

" £25,000,000 to £50,000,000, ... 192

" £50,000,000 to £100,000,000, ... 200

" £100,000,000 to £250,000,000, ... 208

" £250,000,000 to £500,000,000, ... 216

" £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, ... 224